

Exposure Hints for
Hong Kong Snapshotting
Bright scenes f11, 1/100
Street scenes f11, 1/50
Hazy days f5.6, 1/50
Rainy days f5.6, 1/25

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British Talks On Suez Canal

Cairo, May 14.
Direct negotiations for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will hang fire for the next ten days.

During this period, members of the British delegation will in turn accompany the British and Egyptian military advisers, who are now inspecting military installations throughout the country to estimate the time required for the British evacuation.

While this is taking place, it is most unlikely that there will be any formal meeting between the two delegations, but the British will concentrate on drafting a new treaty.

It is not known when the two delegations will meet again, but the Egyptian Premier emphasised that the British and Egyptian representatives are "in constant touch."

Meanwhile, Mr. William Eric Beckett, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, has arrived from London. Political circles in Egypt regard this as a sign that a definite advance has been made towards an agreement on a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Mr. Beckett helped in the draft of the 1936 treaty, which is now the subject of the revision negotiations.

Despite the continued attacks on the negotiators by the Wafdist and renewed stressing by the Kotla Party (Wafdist bloc) of the "unity of the Nile Valley" (union of Egypt and the Sudan), the negotiations are thought to be going well.

The Premier is regarded as having skilfully countered the Kotla demand for a plebiscite on any agreement that he will hold elections for a new parliament if the negotiations succeed and a treaty is signed.—Reuter.

No Large Scale Derequisitioning

IN AN INTERESTING APPENDIX TO THE BUILDING RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE'S REPORT, COL. J. D. MILNE, THE QUARTERING COMMANDANT UNDER B.M.A., WRITES:

IT SHOULD BE REALIZED THAT MANY LANDLORDS ALREADY HAVE LONG LISTS OF APPLICANTS FOR HOUSES OR FLATS IN ANTICIPATION OF THEIR EVENTUAL DEREQUISITION AND THAT SIMILAR LISTS ARE LIKELY TO BE INSTITUTED IN RESPECT OF REPAIRED OR NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS.

New arrivals already begin to speak to local residents.

It is recommended that these aspects of the situation should be brought to the notice of Government Departments and European business firms and that Government pressure should be brought to bear to induce them to obtain accommodation in advance of the arrival of their staffs and to arrange for it to be furnished and guarded by watchmen. Such pressure might take the form of—

(i) Notifying firms that Government will accommodate in hotels and hotels only a given percentage of the staff of each firm and that numbers in excess of this percentage will not be permitted to return unless they have private accommodation to go to immediately they arrive.

(ii) Limiting the entry of women and children to those who have private accommodation, other than in hotels, available to them on arrival. To induce wide publicity to these measures will be necessary at an early date.

Service Needs

From the reports put in by the services it is evident that no large scale derequisition of premises can be expected in the near future.

Factors such as eventual size of garrison, relief by Civil Police, or detachments now doing Police work, dates of departure of existing organizations who are not normally borne on any peace establishment, dates of

HOUSING REPORT ISSUED "Minister Of Reconstruction" Proposed To Coordinate Work In Colony Stress On Need For Speedy Action

That a Senior Executive Officer be appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Governor with powers equivalent to those of a Minister of Reconstruction, whose sole duty it shall be to coordinate the work of reconstruction and housing, is one of the principal recommendations in the Final Report of the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee, which was released for publication yesterday.

The report reveals that 310 European-type residential buildings have suffered serious damage and that 1,808 have been destroyed, and that there is, therefore, a shortage of normal non-Chinese accommodation for between 7,000 and 9,000 persons.

AT THE SAME TIME, AT THE DRAFTING OF THE REPORT, 834 BUILDINGS WERE UNDER REQUISITION; INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 600 EUROPEAN-TYPE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, EQUIVALENT TO SPACE FOR APPROXIMATELY 2,000 CIVILIANS.

STRESS THROUGHOUT THE REPORT IS UPON THE NEED FOR SPEEDY DECISION AND ACTION BY GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE PLANNING OF SOME MEASURE OF SUBSIDY TO PRIVATE OWNERS OF PROPERTY TO BRING THE COST OF REPAIRS TO A PRICE LEVEL CLOSER TO THAT EXISTING WHEN RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED BEFORE THE WAR.

Following were members of the Committee: Mr. Lawrence Kadourie (chairman), Capt. C. Milne, Lt. Col. L. W. Apps, Wing Cdr. S. E. Faber, Lt.-Col. J. Forbes, Mr. A. M. Braga (Secretary).

The terms of reference were:

(i) To find and state the facts relating to the present condition of buildings in the Colony and to report on the extent of the damage done in the Colony to buildings of all types, placing them in categories according to their functions.

(ii) To make recommendations on policies to be adopted to hasten rehabilitation.

Present Allocation

(iii) To review the present allocation of accommodation and to prepare estimates of accommodation likely to be needed for the Services, Government and civilian use for a period of, say, 12 months.

(iv) To make recommendations for new construction and repair and for priority of each category of building reconstruction work.

(v) To advise on policy for importation to building materials.

(vi) To recommend what Government control (if any) should be imposed to ensure that materials in short supply are allocated in the best interests of the community.

(vii) To advise on policy for financing reconstruction, legislation and town planning and other relevant matters.

(Continued on Pages 5 and 8)

arrival of building material and huts, receipt of W.D. approval to new building projects, all affect the problem and make it impossible for services to commit themselves, at this stage, to definite promises of large scale releases of premises.

Some 850 Huts from Australia and A.L.F.S.E.A. are expected to arrive in the Colony soon, but no large scale release of property will accrue from the erection of these huts.

Hotel Control

From the foregoing it is evident that—

Government control over hotel accommodation will be necessary until new building and reconstruction of damaged houses catch up with the demand for accommodation.

Pressure must be brought on European Firms to induce them to plan ahead to provide and furnish accommodation for expected arrivals of staff and for individuals now residing in hotels. Government should offer to accommodate in hotels or hospitals only a specified percentage of the European staffs of each firm. Numbers in excess of this percentage should not be permitted to return unless the firm can guarantee that the individual has accommodation available immediately to him in places other than hotels.

The return of women and children to the Colony should be prohibited unless the individual has accommodation other than in Hotels, available immediately on arrival.

The possibility of delaying until next winter, when tents could be used, the arrival of certain troops, is worth consideration in those cases where postponed arrival would enable accommodation to be freed now or in the near future.

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RUSSIA AND U.N.O.

London, May 14.
The Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said today he was convinced that Soviet Russia would not walk out of the United Nations, despite the recent events before the Security Council. "Soviet leaders know they would thereby risk uniting the world against them. That is the last thing they or any sensible person want."—Associated Press.

Russians To Back Arabs

Damascus, May 14.
The Soviet Minister to Syria told the Syrian Government that the Soviet Government has decided to back the Arab case if the Arab League brings the Palestine problem before the U.N.O. it was reported here today.

The Minister was said to have communicated this decision to the Syrian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in an interview.

The Prime Minister later called a cabinet meeting and informed his ministers of the Soviet decision. The Arab Governments will be immediately informed.—Reuter.

Faint Cry Of "Dad, Dad"

Princetown, May 14.
Faint cries of "Dad, Dad" led a search party to 12-year-old Brian William Crood, lying injured on Dartmoor.

His father, an engineer in Dartmoor prison, was one of the searchers.

A mile away lay the body of Brian's ten-year-old companion, Ronald Nichols, a prison officer's son, killed by an explosion which injured Brian.

It is believed that the boys picked up an ammunition relic of the war as the spot where they were found was part of an artillery range.

In spite of injuries, Brian had set out to crawl to a hamlet. He was taken to the Plymouth Hospital.—Reuter.

MIKHAILOVITCH

London, May 14.
Replies to several questions in the House of Commons today, voicing concern over General Draza Mihailovitch, former Yugoslav War Minister, now being held for trial by the Yugoslav Government, Mr. Hector McNeil, Foreign Under-Secretary, said that the British Government had undertaken to forward to the Yugoslav Government written evidence on behalf of the general of British officers who served as

RARE GIFT

Adelaide, May 14.
A pair of white kangaroos will shortly be shipped to London as a gift to the former Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, from the Australian Stock Owners Association.

The animals, believed to be the only representatives of their species in the world, are now on view at the Adelaide Zoo.—Reuter.

Attempt To Smuggle Jews

Off Haifa, May 14.

The ancient, rust-scarred Greek motorship "Smyrun" is today ploughing through the Mediterranean Sea, off Palestine, in the custody of H.M.S. "Jarvis" and two gun-boats.

The passengers on board the "Smyrun" are 1,750 stateless Jewish men, women and children, illegal immigrants who left Constanza (Romania) a week ago without passports.

"Jarvis" took the battered ship and its human cargo into custody last night, after planes had spotted her position. She was heading toward Tel Aviv, where it was planned to land the illegal immigrants. Now, under the eyes of "Jarvis," she is cruising slowly along the Palestine coast until the authorities decide what to do with her, and what is more important, her passengers.

The ship's decks are crowded with Jews, many of them singing the Jewish national anthem. All are in tatters.—Associated Press.

Giral Documents Accuse Franco

New York, May 14.
The Spanish Republican Government today said flatly that the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco is threatening world peace by working on atomic energy with the aid of German scientists.

The statement was contained in one of the documents brought by Jose Giral, President of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, from Paris for presentation to the United Nations sub-committee investigating the Spanish situation.

The report contained a statement on atomic research being carried out in Granada and Murcia. It was learned from reliable source,

Sixty Giral said the report would be submitted to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, within the next 24 hours. It was learned that the report also said:

That General Franco is maintaining a huge military force, a large part of which is massed on the French border.

At the same time, he is

sheltering many notorious Nazis but actually employing many former Gestapo agents in Spain's secret police. The report lists the names.

That Franco is violating human rights by tortures, terrorism and cruelty in jails and concentration camps.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Republican Government said their regime would be recognized by Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria within a few days.

They also declared it is highly probable that Norway and Denmark will recognize it shortly.—Associated Press.

Iaison officers with his forces, which might be used at his trial.

Mr. McNeil declared that the British Government had not yet been informed of the specific charges against General Mihailovitch. Negro Lima, of being a "handmaiden of Franco."—Associated Press.

NEW BATTLESHIP ON HER TRIALS

LONDON, May 14.
BUILT BY MR. JOHN BROWN ON THE CLYDEBANK — HAS JUST RETURNED FROM INITIAL TRIALS. ENGINE, GUNNERY, STEAMING AND STEERING TRIALS WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE SHE IS OFFICIALLY COMMISSIONED IN AUGUST. EARLY NEXT YEAR HER FIRST LONG CRUISE WILL TAKE THE ROYAL FAMILY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Vanguard," which cost £11,000,000 is armed with 16 5.25 inch guns and a large number of Bofors anti-aircraft guns, and is also equipped with the latest radar installations and other secret devices not yet fitted in any other warship. Lessons learned during the recent war were incorporated in her construction.

(The figures for her armament are given as received and should be treated with reserve. Presumably, they refer to her secondary armament only.)

She is powered by steam turbines and has eight watertube boilers. Incorporating a new system of oil burning. Exhaustive research in every sphere of ship armament and design has produced a maritime fortress combining strength with speed and efficiency and impenetrable attacking power.

Localising Damage

The machinery layout has been planned to localise damage. Each set of engines has its own boilers so that a hit in one set of engine rooms or boiler rooms can only affect one set of machinery, the other three remaining intact, and this principle applies also to the electrical supply systems.

Pumps are fitted high to obviate their being submerged by local flooding.

The full wartime complement will include 100 officers and 1,900 men, and amenities provided show big advance in accommodation for crew.

Soda Fountain Separate messing and bright

Simla, May 14.
An interim government for India will be announced before the British Cabinet Mission leaves for home, it was learned here today.

It is taken for granted that the names have already been discussed and probably approved. Informed observers consider that the announcement which the British Mission is expected to make after its return to New Delhi from Simla will also include their considered proposals for a long term settlement.

The British Ministers and the Viceroy are leaving Simla today for New Delhi. Congress and Moslem League delegates to the conference are also leaving Simla, except the League President, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, whose plans are not known.—Reuter.

PACIFIC WAR BASES

Tokyo, May 14.
The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, asked at a press conference here to define Australia's attitude regarding the problem of Pacific bases, said: "We desire that the question be looked at in an overall manner while the situation is surveyed rather than tackled piecemeal."

Australian, he said, was willing to discuss the matter with all concerned. She desired, however, to continue her close association with the Americans in the Pacific.

Mr. Chifley defined the purpose of his mission as a visit on behalf of the Australian Government and people to offer to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, personal thanks for his brilliant leadership and for the conduct of the campaign against Japan.

He "side-stepped" the question by a Japanese reporter regarding the possibility of the Japanese Emperor being indicted as a war criminal.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Cloudy, with intermitent drizzle, fair periods; light easterly winds.

Tuesday:—Fair, with a chance of rain.

Wednesday:—Fair, with a chance of rain.

Thursday:—Fair, with a chance of rain.

Friday:—Fair, with

CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates
Telephones: 24354
Editors: 24354
Reporters & General Office 32212
(four lines)

Subscription Rates:
3 months H.K.\$ 9.00
6 months H.K.\$ 18.00
One year H.K.\$ 36.00

DEATH

CRUZ.—On Wednesday, May 1, 1946 at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Anna Francesca Gozano Cruz, aged 62 years, the dearly-beloved mother of Frederico, Jeronimo, Leonaldo, Victor, Benjamin, Mrs. Osminia Franco, Mrs. Emilia Xavier, Mrs. Bertha Silva and Mrs. Carmen Roldz, and grandmother of Dorothy Cruz, Donald Cruz, Marie Franco, Eddie Xavier, Alfred Xavier, Carlo Xavier and Demetrio Xavier.

HOUSING REPORT

When we recall that the Housing Commission of 1935 took roughly three years to produce its report, the achievement of the Kadoorie Committee, confronted with, in many respects, a heavier task in completing its investigation and making its recommendations in a matter of three months deserves the warmest thanks of Government and the community. Theirs was, of course, a decided difference in the degree of urgency imposed by the circumstances, but it is no less to the credit of the 1946 Committee that their response to the need fulfilled all the requirements in the way of energy and initiative. If their example stimulates Government to equal vigour and promptitude, in shaping policy and framing programmes, there should be every reason for satisfaction. Even that is the least serious side of the problem. It is one thing to decide, as Government may upon the Committee's recommendation, to subsidise re-building materials and labour costs, and another to obtain materials in quantities adequate to give shape to substantial re-building schemes. It is far from com-fect picture that the Committee has been able to present as a fact-finding body. And although that, in itself, affords no justification for throwing up hands in despair, it is as well that the unpleasant truth should be known. An additional 9,000 Europeans and Americans are expected to arrive in Hong Kong within the next twelve months. Such has been the damage to European residential property that there will not be normal accommodation available for approximately 7,000 of them. Over 1,800 houses have been completely destroyed, while nearly 600 intact houses have been requisitioned by different branches of the Services and, their own accommodation being heavily strained, or so they say, they will give them up with the greatest reluctance. The only answer, in fact, is renovation, reconstruction and new construction, and we ask that at a time when building materials are in scarce supply in every part of the world. The position has to be faced that the housing shortage, already so acute, must inevitably become more so before the hardly begun process of repair and re-building can hope to make itself felt. More and more people must, for some time to come, be found accommodation in existing buildings, strained as they may be. Lower standards of comfort must be a common acceptance in the general interest, even to the point of consent to a billeting scheme, affecting those who happen now to be generously housed. Difficulties there may be, but none of them are insuperable if the full facts are recognised and drive and determination mark official efforts to meet the problems as they arise. There will, for this reason, be ready endorsement of the Committee's recommendation of the appointment of a "Minister of Reconstruction" responsible to His Excellency the Governor. The right man in the right place, concentrating on this No. 1 problem, housing in all its aspects, may be expected to prove to be labour well repaid.

The following letter to the Editor of *The Times*, appeared in the issue of April 12, 1946.

Sir.—The following is an accurate account of the situation in Europe a few years after the battle of Waterloo.

If the word "Left" be substituted throughout for the word "Right" and vice versa there will be seen to exist a certain parallel with the present situation.

"The great war was over. The result of it was considered a victory for the parties of the Right in most countries of Europe. All the great Powers were under Rightist Governments."

"Russia dominated the continent. Although she had played an equivocal part at the beginning of the war, and had even made an alliance with the one man who was mainly responsible for all the bloodshed, she had later altered her policy and it was that man's unsuccessful invasion of Russia which had proved the turning point in his fortunes."

"The Russian army had fought with astonishing courage and had proved a decisive factor in the victory of the Right to its limits but to prevent the Left from ever reasserting itself."

"In one country of Europe the forces of the Left were still powerful. That country was Spain, and there a Leftist regime succeeded, strong opposition in holding the forces of the Right at bay."

"The Rightist governments of

Honesty The Best Policy? Britain Wonders

British experts dealing with reparations to be paid by Germany and plans for her future industry are wondering whether honesty is the best policy.

Britain is taking out of the British zone far less and putting in proportionately far more than any of the other Allies with the possible exception of America.

In the Russian and French zones especially, the occupying powers have shipped off to their own countries anything they could find which would be of benefit to them. No lists have been published of these plants, stocks, machinery etc. which have been carried off.

But Britain, who has urgent need of many things which could be taken from the British zone were keen on the Western zones adopting the two shift basis of reckoning production not only to increase the amount of plant available for reparations but also because they have taken away so much of the industrial plant in their own zone to replace that destroyed by the Germans in Western Russia, that they cannot unless two shifts are worked to

retain a production which worked out at far more than 10 kilogrammes per head of the population of the zone (20 millions) while other three should divide what remained of production among themselves as they liked.

In the case of paper production which is estimated on basis of 26 kilogrammes (about 62 lbs.) per head of population, productive capacity is to be left on the basis of the population of each zone—although in this case by far the greatest present productive capacity is in the British zone.

It is indeed doubtful, experts

state, whether the Russian zone will be able to produce, even with a two shift day, the quota of production of textiles and paper which the Russian experts have insisted should be left to them.

Finally, the idea of all plant surplus to the production left in each zone being immediately made available for reparations arouses many doubts in the minds of British experts. Germany must be allowed to retain sufficient production in such harmless lines as textiles and paper, boots and shoes, etc. to allow for some exports with which to pay for imports of raw materials and food. Otherwise the British tax-payer will for many years be called upon to foot big bill for loan to keep the population of the British zone alive.

As the exports begin working on the next step of the preparation of German post-war industry—the preparation of the detailed Reparations Plan—many of them are beginning more and more to agree with the opinion expressed by German economic experts, that the level of Industry plan is too drastic and will not work. Above all, they say, steel production has been cut too fine and the machine tool industry too drastically reduced. Thus it will be impossible to maintain German production at the levels arranged in the plan as steel and machine will not be available to replace the old machinery which is being left—it is laid down that reparations shall be taken from the newest plants and the oldest left—as it wears out.—Reuter.

By HUBERT HARRISON

Reuters Correspondent

produce the large quota of production in their zone which they are insisting shall be left over. For instance, the basis for estimating the production of textiles to be left to Germany is 10 kilogrammes (20 lbs approximately) per head of population. The other Allied experts wanted this divided among the zones on the basis of their population—which would have been more than fair to the Russian zone which has a far higher proportion of agricultural producers as compared with industrial workers than the Western zones, and especially the British zone.

But the Russian experts insist

that the Eastern zone should

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

The trouble with International Exhibitions is that the hopes of the public are raised long in advance of the event by hints that they will be not so much exhibitions as fairs.

Business men see a chance to show mounds of refrigerators and radio sets, whereas all the general public is thinking of is scenic railways, trick-of-the-loop men, coconut-shies and that great strength which rings the bell. It will be Suez's job to combine the two. Every Portuguese business man who surveys the latest reaper and binder will notice that a beautiful girl with a Japanese sunshade is walking a tightrope above the reaper and binder section of the Pavilion of Agricultural Machinery. And the visitor from Turkey who inquires about telephone dials will be answered by a tattooed sailor ready to swallow a sword.

The Strabismus' Expedition

Four thousand feet up Popocatepetl Strabismus found two old men in a cave. Deciding that one of them should act as interpreter while he asked the other for news of the fossilised food, he said to the senior of the two, "We wanted to know how to tell treasure, honourable sir, make muches thanks." The old man glowered. Strabismus then tried junior, with the same result. "To interpret," said Professor Slopper, "an interpreter must know at least two languages. These gentlemen apparently know only one, or perhaps none." Struck by the unpredictable logic of this point of view the savant determined to put things on a pictorial footing. Seizing a large sheet of paper from Aubergine de la Gouarderie-Roufaquotte, he rapidly sketched a slice of fossilised ham.

The two ancient Indians looked at this for forty minutes, and then slowly shook their heads—the old Aztec sign of a negative. Then junior said. Thinking the portrait to be a likeness of himself, he took the paper, and with many a courteous bow and cordial smile, drew a picture of Strabismus. There the matter rested at present.

Hyde Park

Hyde Park is still closed to the public at midnight. But as there are no railings, said the Minister of Works, people can walk round the pillar where the railings used to be and enter the park. Another way of not keeping people out would be to have a door standing by itself round which people could walk, or the frame of a door, through which they could go. In the old "Police" of Plessis there used to be a scene in which a man found a door marked "Locked" and simply pushed it open at the hinges, and went in.

BOOKS

LINKLATER AGAIN

I wonder who invented the theory that the Scotch have no sense of humour. In literature it is hard to think of a Scottish writer who was not a humorist, from Burns and Scott to Stevenson and Barrie. And among living writers, there are no more original humorists than James Bridie and Eric Linklater.

Eric Linklater, having both over the wireless and on the printed page given masterly expression to the heroic spirit during the war, has in his new novel "Private Angelo" (Cape, 8s. 6d.) relaxed into the sacerdotal grace humour that first made him famous.

"In one country of Europe the forces of the Left were still powerful. That country was Spain, and there a Leftist regime succeeded, strong opposition in holding the forces of the Right at bay."

Dunkirk Plan Out

London, May 14.—The plan for Royal Air Force formations to drop roses over the Channel and along the beaches to Dunkirk on Victory Day in memory of the fallen and to be known as "Operation Rosas" has had to be abandoned.

The proposal was made at a public meeting at Folkestone when ideas for a suitable celebration on June 8 were under consideration.

Approaches were made to the Air Ministry but they have been unable to provide RAF squadrons to carry out the operation.

Following publicity to the idea, letters have been received from many parts of the country asking that roses in memory of dear ones might be dropped on their behalf.—Reuter.

GERMANY WON'T RISE IN A HURRY

For the past two months I have been travelling around Central and South-eastern Europe trying to assess what the future holds in store—Europe's source of conflict for 100 years.

Three salient features, with three salient questions, present themselves:

Germany is out. Her political leadership over Central and South-eastern Europe is as dead as Hitler.

Question: Will she stay dead?

Or will the reconstruction which is now being undertaken in Germany lead to the resurgence of an aggressive Germany capable of pinching us into a third war?

Soviet Russia has become a Central European power—politically and geographically. She is the dominant power.

Question: Does she mean to inherit Germany's political and

By SEFTON DELMER

economic control of this area; and if so, how will she use it?

With the elimination of the German regime and those who upheld it, Central and South-east Europe is now going through a revolution—social, political, and economic.

Question: What's going to be the outcome of this revolution?

Let us examine the evidence. Berlin in the rapid recovery of Germany and the resurgence of a State capable of renewed aggression is founded mainly on the experience of what happened after 1918 and on the astonishing progress already made in the reconstruction of Germany under Allied auspices—particularly in the industrial-all-important British zone.

The only analogy, however, between the situation of Germany after 1918 and the situation today is that it is the same country and the same people.

Last year I found Germany laid waste as no land has been laid waste before. Nor did I see, in the countries of Central and South-east Europe that I have just visited, damage approaching the completeness of the devastation in the Rhineland-Westphalian area of Germany. And that area was the basis of Germany's industrial predominance.

I don't expect this movement for a new *anschluss* to be successful. There will be insuperable opposition from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. But all this won't prevent Germany from working for a militant Fourth Reich.

They pin their faith to a clash between East and West, in which both sides will bid for German support.

Their propagandists are already hard at it preparing the ground. Dr. Wurm, Bishop of Wurtemberg and leader of the Protestant Church in Germany, is one of them. Addressing himself to the Archbishop of Canterbury recently, he said that what was being done in Germany by the Russians, was a greater crime than the one committed by Hitler in 1939.

German Communists for their part are trying to seduce Soviet Russia by offering her an alliance of Communist-controlled Germany—a scheme which has the backing of certain German militarists who believe they could attain world domination for Germany as the brains of an all-conquering Soviet Empire.

That is what is behind the pressure now being brought by Communist Pleck on the Socialists in Western Germany to follow the example of the Socialists in Berlin and the Russian zone, by joining up in one big workers' party.

Such a union, they presume that the Russians, would give them control of any central government that may be formed in Germany, and turn the whole country into a satellite of the Soviet Union.

But there is not going to be any conflict for German militarists to exploit, however strong Soviet Russia is today and may become in the future.

Creation of the United Nations Organisation. If it means anything at all, it means that no Power will in the future be able to repudiate treaties unilaterally as Germany did in the past.

And that means German hopes of rebuilding another Gross Deutschland out of conflict between the United Nations are doomed.

NO AGREEMENT EXPECTED

Unless Western Powers Make Concessions

Teheran Massing Troops

Teheran, May 14.
Hidayam Es Salteneh, Iranian Premier, in a statement broadcast over the Teheran Radio tonight, said a deadlock had been reached in the negotiations with the Azerbaijani mission, and the talks would be continued later.

Reporting that the Democrat delegates had returned to Tabriz for further instructions, the Premier's statement blamed the "unconstitutional demands" by Jafar Pishevari, Azerbaijanian "Premier" and head of the mission, for the breakdown in the negotiations.

The failure to agree had first arisen over the question of the appointment of a Governor for Azerbaijan province, the Premier's statement continued. Pishevari had demanded the appointment by the Provincial Council. Furthermore, he wanted army and gendarmerie commanders appointed by the Azerbaijan authorities.

The third Azerbaijan demand, which led to the deadlock, was the distribution of state land for the peasants.

Calling for a speedy settlement of the status of Azerbaijan to enable the Iranian parliament to proceed with the legislation for the Soviet-Iranian Oil Company, the statement added that Azerbaijan would be included in the elections and send deputies to Teheran.

Meanwhile, Jafar Pishevari has returned to Tabriz. This disposed of the rumours here last night that the Government dismissed his bodyguards, and was preventing his departure until an agreement had been reached.

Dr. Pishevari's departure followed the Tabriz Radio announcement that the Azerbaijan "National Army" would fight any attempt to enter the province by Government troops, who are reported to have marched the key points all along the Azerbaijan border.—Reuter.

Mr. Attlee Has Nothing To Say On India

London, May 14.
Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that he had nothing to add to the communique issued in India on the breakdown of the Simla conference.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Richard Butler (Conservative) asking if he had any information communicate to the House about the breakdown and future intentions of the Cabinet Mission to India.

The Prime Minister replied: "The House will have seen the communique issued by the delegation in India and the Viceroy. I will keep the House informed of developments, but at the moment I have nothing to add to the communique issued in India and published in the press here."

Mr. Butler asked for an answer to the second part of his question regarding the future of the Cabinet Mission, and if any fresh instructions had been sent from the Cabinet in London.

Mr. Attlee replied that no fresh instructions would be necessary at present.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Acting Leader of the Opposition, said that there appeared from the press this morning to be some indication that the Ministers in India were taking some new initiative. It was that fact which had made Mr. Butler add the query to his question.

Mr. Eden asked if the Prime Minister had any information, or if not, if he would give it as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister replied that he would certainly give the information when he could. He added, "I should not have understood from that phrase as meaning a new instruction, but having got the two sides together for talks, a new initiative must mean another attempt to bring them together again."

In reply to Mr. C. Williams (Conservative), Mr. Attlee indicated that the Dominions were being kept fully informed of the talks in India.—Reuter.

No Change In American Attitude

PARIS, May 14.—RUSSIAN QUARTERS PREDICTED LAST NIGHT THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WOULD BREAK UP WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON MAJOR ITEMS WITHIN TWO OR THREE DAYS UNLESS THE WESTERN POWERS GAVE IN TO SOVIET DEMANDS TO AWARD TRIESTE TO YUGOSLAVIA AND TO KEEP GREAT BRITAIN OUT OF ITALIAN NORTH AFRICA.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, IT WAS REPORTED BY A RESPONSIBLE SOURCE, WERE REMAINING FIRM IN THEIR INSISTENCE THAT THE ADRIATIC PORT BE GIVEN TO ITALY.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, returned to Monday's session from a week-long conference in London with British and Dominion ministers, armed, it was reported, with their approval for his demands for British trusteeship over Cyrenaica.

Mr. Bevin advanced this demand last week when the Russians announced their support for giving the colonies to Italy under United Nations' trusteeship.

Soviet officials, according to reliable Russian sources, feel that they have made enough concessions, chiefly on the reparations and colonial issues, and that now it is time for Britain and the United States to come through with the compensating half of a bargain.

M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, last week abandoned Russian claims for trusteeship in Tripolitania and offered to moderate Moscow's demand for Italian reparations.—Associated Press.

Trieste Dispute

Mr. James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, agreed with the Soviet Union in supporting the French proposal on Italian colonies, whereby Rome would administer the areas under the United Nations provided they were given their independence after 10 years. The original American proposal was to place the colonies under a joint United Nations trusteeship.

The Russian delegation was reported determined to prevent British military forces from re-

maining along the Libyan coast as long as the Russians themselves were excluded.

While admitting that the population of Trieste is predominantly Italian, M. Molotov was reported to be insisting that the port was vital to the whole northern region of Yugoslavia as an economic outlet.

The council, according to American officials, will take up sometime today the German question, involving France's demand for political attachment of the Ruhr and Rhineland.—Associated Press.

Informal Session

Paris, May 14.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers were still facing the unresolved major problems of Trieste and Italian reparations when they met this evening in an informal session at the office of the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault.

They were meeting after a weekend interval, which the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, employed in first hand consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee in England.

Minor Italian questions still awaiting the ministers' decision are:

1. Allocation of Italian naval vessels between the allies.
2. Franco-Italian frontier questions, including frontier adjustment and demilitarisation of frontier areas.

3. Status of private bilateral treaties between allied countries and Italy.—Reuter.

Portugal To Cede Azores?

London, May 14.—Authoritative sources disclosed today that Anglo-American-Portuguese negotiations are in progress on the future of the Azores.

Earlier a Foreign Office spokesman said the negotiations were confined to talks on the liquidation of the British and American air bases in the Azores.

He would neither deny nor confirm that Britain and America has asked Portugal for cession of the Azores as an Atlantic defense base, but authoritative sources said this question had also been brought up in the overall discussions which are still proceeding through normal diplomatic channels.—Associated Press.

British General Hands Over

Batavia, May 14.—Major-General G. K. Bourne, Commander of the 5th Indian Division in Sourabaya, has handed over his command of East Java to the Netherlands Commanding Officer, Colonel Gielker.

Before leaving for Batavia, Major-General Bourne issued a proclamation thanking the inhabitants of Sourabaya for their assistance given to troops during the difficult days of fighting last October and November and during the later period of reconstruction.

The next step, following the failure of the conference, will be thought to be the setting up of an interim government and the creation of a constitutional-making machinery.

Observers here believe that attention is now concentrated mainly on the broadest basis which might be obtained for an interim government. The Indian States would not play a part in such a government, but would, it is thought, maintain close touch with it.—Reuter.

I.R.A. MAN BURIED

Belfast, May 14.—John MacCaughery, the hunger striker who died on Saturday in Dublin jail, was buried yesterday in a cemetery not far from Belfast where his fellow Irish Republican Army "leader," David Fleming, is still on a 50-day fast in a bid for freedom. Despite tension that gripped the country the funeral was simple and devoid of rebellious demonstrations, although hundreds lined the route of the cortège.—Associated Press.

Copenhagen Paralysed By Strike

Copenhagen, May 14.—The Danish capital was partially paralysed today as the result of a strike that started on Saturday as a protest against a government decision to biplane in a dispute between slaughterers and their employees.

Thousands of workers disregarded the appeal of trade union leaders to return to work. Three thousand shipyard workers marched to the parliament buildings yesterday, where a six-hour deportation was received by Prime Minister Knud Kristensen, who told them that the government intended to remain firm on the slaughter question.

The slaughterers strike, which touched off the general strike, was called in an effort to get higher wages.

Train and bus traffic was halted at noon when strikers tore down tramway wires and urged bus drivers and conductors to cease work.

Gas workers decided to continue at their jobs, but gas pressure was low.

The only newspapers which published were the "Social Democratic," the Communist, "Land and Folk" and the non-political publication "Information."—Associated Press.

American Defence Secrets Not So Secret

Washington, May 14.—Senator Wherry, Republican of Nebraska, yesterday reported "shocking" evidence that the safeguards surrounding American military information is inadequate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which completed hearings behind closed doors last month, hopes to complete by May 17 a bill tightening the present 30-year-old espionage law and bringing it up to date with the inclusion of radar and the atomic bomb.

Senator Wherry explained that technical engineering information sometimes has just as great secret military value as "secret weapons" of two decades ago, but that at present there is nothing that forbids the export of industrial knowledge.

Sub-committee Chairman Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, and other committee members have disclosed that the sub-committee received testimony that:

(1) Russia has sought contracts with companies manufacturing electronic devices, making as part of their contract that Russian engineers be trained in the contractors' factories.

(2) The Commerce Department sells freely many technical documents, including some seized from Germany, dealing with articles the army and navy have declared as being non-secret but neither Russia nor France have reciprocated.

Non-Secret Clues

Senator Eastland said it is indicated that many secret devices can be put together from parts classified as being non-secret. Both Senators Wherry and Eastland are convinced that a central board is needed to clear contracts made by the United States by foreign governments.

The sub-committee is now working on a bill by Senator Eastland prohibiting the sale to foreign governments of any electronic device, but Eastland said this bill needed revision.

While radar, self-guided missiles and proximity fuses are electronic devices, so are radio sets and radio manufacturers fear the bill if introduced would scuttle off all their foreign exports.—Associated Press.

LARGEST TRIAL ENDS

Dachau, May 14.—The General Military Court today sentenced 58 operators of the notorious Mauthausen extermination camp to hang. Three others were given life sentences.

The defendants were sentenced after a United States court found them guilty of murdering thousands of victims imprisoned by the Nazis in persecution campaigns.

This largest of all war crimes trials will probably be followed at the end of this week by the trial of 76 Nazi S.S. men for the massacre of American soldiers at Malmedy, Belgium, during the battle of the Ardennes Bulge.—Associated Press.

STYMIED

London, May 14.—A dangerous Nazi awaiting trial for the murder of 60 Royal Air Force officers in a German prison camp was recaptured tonight at the 14th hole of a golf course in Ashford, Middlesex, after 18 hours liberty from a nearby prison camp.

Armoured cars, soldiers and police had been hunting for the ex-Nazi policeman Erik Aacharia since his escape but he offered no resistance when he was finally cornered.—Reuter.

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Junk Inspector On Extortion Charge

"ADEQUATE MEALS"

Rates at which meals will be provided in Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, following cessation of Government operation, were announced yesterday.

The new rates, which come into force as from tomorrow (Thursday), are for "reasonably adequate meals" provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

Holders of "A" tickets and future residents of hotels for whom Service rations are not being drawn—\$6.50 for three meals a day.

For "A" ticket holders who are still drawing Service rations there will be no changes in the present charges.

For non-residents breakfast will cost \$2.00, lunch (3 courses) \$3.00 and dinner (4 courses) \$3.50.

From May 31 to May 31 Incunia will be served to "D" ticket holders at the present rate of \$1.00 per person. No breakfasts, and dinners will be served. After May 31 no meals will be provided for "D" ticket holders.

GOVERNOR VISITS HOSPITALS

H. E. The Governor, Sir Mark Young, spent the whole of yesterday morning visiting hospitals on the Island.

Accompanied by Dr. J. L. Feihly, acting Director of Medical Services, the Governor paid calls to the Queen Mary Hospital, including the naval section which has 210 beds; the Nethersole, Tung Wah East and St. Paul's hospitals. At the Tung Wah East he was greeted by the Chairman of the Tung Wah Directors, Mr. S. F. Yung.

His Excellency displayed keen interest in everything he saw and chatted with a number of patients at every hospital.

DREDGED FOR SHELLFISH

Before Mr. Horace Lo at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Wong Sam and Chan Foon were charged with dredging for shellfish within the Harbour limits during the cholera epidemic.

Mr. Lo discharged the defendants but issued a severe warning that similar offences in future would be very severely dealt with.

The usual concert of variety records will be given at the Toe II Services Club, Nathan Road, Kowloon, at 8 o'clock this evening. The programme includes Concerto for Trumpet played by Artie Shaw, Opus I, played by Tommy Dorsey, Rhum Boogie, sung by the Andrew Sisters and numbers rendered by Glenn Miller, Bing Crosby and Dinah Shore. The classical side of the programme presents part of Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite, Chopin, Purcell's Trumpet Voluntary and Bach's Air on a G-string. Paul Robeson will sing "Water Boy."

COMMITAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JOHN CHARLES STOPPA, JUNK INSPECTOR, CHARGED ON TWO COUNTS OF EXTORTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF A BRIBE, AND ROYAL ISAAC FERNANDEZ, POLICE INSPECTOR, YEUNG WAH-CHOW, CLERK, AND TSANG FAN-HUNG, BOATMAN, THE LATTER TWO OF THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, CHARGED ON FOUR COUNTS OF AIDING AND ABETTING STOPPA IN THE EXTORTION AND BRIBERY AND COUNSELLING OR PROCURING HIM TO EXTORT AND ACCEPT A BRIDE, WERE COMMENCED BEFORE MR. W. H. LATIMER AT KOWLOON COURT YESTERDAY.

Mr. da Silva (appearing for Fernandez) submitted that the charges of aiding and abetting were inconsistent with charges of procuring and counselling, the one set of charges indicating that his client was present at the alleged extortion or acceptance of bribes and the other placing his client as an accessory before the fact, indicating that he was not then present.

Cheung Chau Request
He asked the Court to accept his submission that the charges were inconsistent and to select one set of charges. Mr. Smith replied that this submission should be put at the actual trial if defendants were committed. The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Smith.

In his opening address, Mr. Smith said that the case against accused arose out of a request made by the Cheung Chau Sea Products Guild on behalf of fishermen on the island that members of the Harbour Office staff be sent there to license tanks and nets carried by junk-masters for protection.

Do you remember signing the statement?—I do. But there were so many words on the typewritten statement, I do not remember what it was.

Alteration Made
You are quite sure in your mind it was a type-written document you signed?—I remember going to the Supreme Court and two documents being shown to me. I was asked to put my signature on both of them. One was typewritten and the other in Chinese.

Did you read the Chinese document before you signed it?—I read the Chinese statement.

Did you require a certain alteration to be made to the document?—Yes.

In that Chinese statement did you say: "He told me it would be \$10 a licence and I would get a share"?—I don't remember having said that.

Is the interpreter to whom you said that comes here and makes a statement that you did say that, what will you say?—I may have said that. I was confused the first day because I had some wine.

When did you have that wine?—From 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. I had some "mui kwai lo."

So when you made the statement you were a drunken man?—Yes.

How drunk?—To such an extent that I was confused. I had three or four cups.

How much can you drink normally without getting into that state?—Ordinarily I can take one or two cups. In the case of "mui kwai lo" I can only drink one cup.

How did you manage to get to the Supreme Court at all in your drunken state?—By motor-car.

Mr. Smith (to witness): You dictated an alternative to this.

The next day they settled

ELECTROCUTED

Mr. José Azevedo, 42-year-old Portuguese resident of Shanghai, was electrocuted when he crowded a live wire in the grounds of the Chinese Jockey Club in the Yangtzeou district of Shanghai.

Mr. Azevedo, who was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Arthur Azevedo, and an American friend, was on a shooting trip when the accident occurred. He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. P. F. Vieira, Mrs. B. M. Vieira and Mrs. F. C. Marques, and two brothers, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Albert Azevedo.

statement?—Yes, I saw it was incorrect, so I dictated a part. Did anybody tell you where to stop dictating?—I was told that nothing could be done about the upper portion, but the lower portion could be added to.

Tea Money Talk

Mr. Smith then proceeded to call to witness the statement he had made to him, he is alleged to have signed, to which both Mr. Losby and Mr. da Silva objected on the ground that the witness had already said that the statement was made when he was in a confused state of mind.

Mr. Smith replied that he was willing to test the credibility of witness.

Mr. Smith: You say in your statement that you did collect tea-money?—I don't remember. I was asked by an official if I had collected tea-money.

Denied Receipt

Witness denied ever having received any money in excess of what was paid for licences and to even having discussed money matters or licences with Mr. Chow.

He also denied ever having heard the interpreter, Tsang, tell junk-masters to go and see Mr. Chow at the Cheung Chau Sea Products Union's office.

You told Mr. Smith that Mr. Lonsdale asked you: "Did you or did you not collect tea money?" and you said "No." Were you then pressed with the same question as to whether you had collected tea-money?—I was not clear-headed at the time. Mr. Lonsdale said: "You people have been collecting tea-money" I said "No" I was not then clear in the head.

Old Mr. Lonsdale says that if you made a statement to help the prosecution in this case you would not be prosecuted and that otherwise you would be? Mr. Lonsdale said that if I confessed or owned up to what the people in Cheung Chau said about our going about to collect tea-money, I would not be sent to prison.

Mr. Smith: Mr. Lee, how do you remember all these details of what Mr. Lonsdale said if you were drunk?—I had never in the past committed any offence. When he questioned me I was very much afraid and I would have said "Yes" to anything asked of me.

At this stage the Court rose, a formal remand on bail being granted the accused to 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21.

Obituary

A. P. Blunt

News has been received that Mr. A. P. Blunt, C.M.G., who had a long career in the Consular Service and was British Consul in China from 1944-45, died at Dulwich Battersea on April 4, 1946.

Arthur Powlett Blunt, born in 1871, was the son of Major-General Grant Blunt of the Royal Engineers. He was educated at Bradfield and entered the Consular Service in China in 1900. He was Pro-Consul at Hankow in 1909. As Assistant in the Chinese Secretariat, Peking, from September, 1909 to February, 1911.

He was then Vice-Consul at Shanghai from 1912 to 1917 when he went to France on service with the Chinese Labour Corps.

In 1919, he was seconded for service with the Wu-hanese Government, becoming Adjutant-General in 1921. His appointments included those of Acting Consul at Ichang, 1926-28; Acting Consul-General at Chinkiang, 1927-29; and Consul in Peking, 1929, at Shanghai, 1930, at Swatow, 1931-32, and at Nanking, 1933.

After a year's acting Consul-General at Nanking he was selected to be Consul-General for the Philippines Islands at Manila in 1935, later serving at Batavia in a similar capacity from 1937 to 1941.

Then he became British Red Cross and H. M. Commissioner in China.

The 10 a.m. quotations were:

Gold per ounce 158.000-159.000

U.S. Dollars* 2,185 2,195

Hong Kong Dollars 305 405

The 10 a.m. quotations were:

Gold per ounce 176.000-178.000

U.S. Dollars* 2,280 2,310

Hong Kong Dollars 400 419

* Unofficial market.

Associated Press.

Shanghai, May 14.

Opening quotations on the Shanghai market today were:

Buying C.N.S. Selling C.N.S.

Gold per ounce 182.000 183.000

U.S. Dollars* 2,320 2,350

Hong Kong Dollars 410 420

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Tours Of The Battlefields

London, May 14.
There were long queues at Thomas Cook's today and hundreds of letters, telegrams and telephone calls came in from all over the country in a rush to book for summer tours of the Normandy battlefields, beginning on the second anniversary of D-Day, June 8.

The tours will last a fortnight, cost £41-14-6 "all-in" and continue until Sept. 30.

A representative of Thomas Cook said: "There are only 3,000 vacancies, and all will be sold out in a week."

The bottleneck is shipping. Only 200 passengers can be taken on each ship.

The tourists will travel from London by way of Newhaven and Dieppe—scene of the daring Commando raid in 1942—to Rouen and then to Deauville. This will be the chief base for motor-coach tours to see the historic invasion landmarks.—Reuter.

BANDITS IN MALAYA

Kuala Lumpur, May 14.
Three thousand British troops, including the 7th parachute battalion and battalions of Gurkhas and Punjabis, are stationed today at a key road crossing on the Siam-Malaya border, in a bid to break up a band of 500 bandits, mostly renegade Chinese.

The bandits, operating in three main stages, stage border forays and levy tolls on the people.

Local commerce has been virtually throttled according to reports.

No fighting is expected, said an official statement issued after the Malaya command had announced the posting of the three troops.

The bandits, it is thought, will be forced by hunger to bury their arms and move into the towns in quest of a more peaceful occupation.—Associated Press.

DEFENCE REGS. REMAND

Another remand of a week was granted by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when 10 persons in-lading a wain, appeared on charges of breaches of the Defence Regulations. One of them was charged with High Treason.

The accused were Lau Man-siu, 33, former special constable, Fang Chi-keung, 38, former special police constable, Hector Lee, 36, shop boy, Yau Kin-kong, Chau Tung, Tsang Kau, Tam So, Yiu-man, Li Shu, alias Liang Shu, Lam Wing, alias Lam Kin-hong, and F. M. el Aroui, 40, journalist.

Lee Yuen-chau, 26, store assistant, was charged with being apprehended.

Edgar Ronald Childs was discharged by Mr. E. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday when summoned for careless driving and failing to stop at a police signal at the junction of Garden Road and Kennedy Road on April 29. Accused was discharged owing to lack of evidence.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAIRS

Wednesday, 15th May.

Kongmoon	Kwok Hing	9.00 a.m.
Macao & Tsingtao	Kwong Fook Cheung	10.00 a.m.
Formosa	San Tin Lee	10.00 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Kutang (Parcels)	10.00 a.m.
Helikon	(Ord.)	1.00 p.m.
Sabah, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool	(Parcels) (Reg.)	1.45 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok & Saigon	(Ord.)	1.45 p.m.
Canada via Vancouver, B.C.	Empire Darling	2.00 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Central & South America via Seattle	Whitman Victory	2.45 p.m.
Canton	Sal On	3.00 p.m.
Thursday, 16th May.		4.00 p.m.
Macao & Tsingtao	Kwong Bai	11.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Edna	10.00 a.m.
Straits	Orrell	10.00 a.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	(Parcels) (Reg.)	2.00 p.m.
Wuchow	Nam Lung	2.45 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Chungking & Kunming	C.N.A.C. Plane	3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon	Fook Hoi	3.15 p.m.
Canton	Kwongtung	3.30 p.m.
Friday, 17th May.	Kwong Fook Cheung	4.00 p.m.
Macao & Tsingtao	Hol Shew	10.00 a.m.
Kwongchow Wan	M.V. Bengal	10.00 a.m.
Holhow	Artemis	10.00 a.m.
Manila P.I.	Meotan	10.00 a.m.
Straits	Salween	10.00 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Kwylung	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney & Auckland	By Air	1.45 p.m.
Australia via Sydney	Kalpaki	2.30 p.m.
Canton	Fatahan	2.45 p.m.

Matsuda Sentenced To Eight Years

WEAK

London, May 14.
An estimate that 70 per cent of Egyptian men are unable to bear arms in their country's defence because of disease and malnutrition is made today in the "Evening Standard" by Professor A. Cecil Alport, former director of Cairo university medical unit.

"Egyptians cannot defend the Suez canal even against one of the weaker powers," he wrote.—Associated Press.

SNATCHER CAUGHT

A Chinese detective C.384, Lai Man-yau, was commanded for his alertness by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday for arresting a snatcher at Des Voix Road central on Monday.

The snatcher, Yip Ying, who was charged with larceny of a gold wrist watch from Miss Wan-Kam-wing, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Chinese Detective Lai, who was on board a tramcar, saw the snatching, jumped off from the car and arrested the accused. Mr. She remarked that it was very cowardly to steal from women.

THEFTS

Lo Ming, charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan for stealing 25 catties of firewood at Connaught Road West on Monday, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Li Tsol was given a two weeks' sentence for stealing a pair of leather shoes at Morrison Street. For being in unlawful possession of a bundle of wire and lead piping at Smithfield Road Tsang Yuen was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. The wire and piping were ordered to be confiscated.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE

Direct steamer service between Hong Kong and Wuchow will be resumed next month when the steamer vessel "Nam Loong", now undergoing repairs in dock, is fitted up and ready to run. She will be taking both passengers and cargo.

At present there is no direct steamer service between the two places, and most of the river traffic comes and goes via Canton or Kowloon.

Before the war two large river steamers "Tai Hing" and "Tai Ming" operated a regular service between Hong Kong and Wuchow.

Two women hawkers were each fined \$20 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday for a breach of the Cholera Regulations by selling shell fish at Centre Street on Monday. Accused were selling mussels which were unpeeled.

In a press report on Sunday it was stated that the naval authorities had announced new facilities for radio telegrams to ships. It should be pointed out the Civil Administration have an equal part in the planning, inauguration and the operation of this service.

SERGEANT MATSUDA KENICHI, FORMERLY OF THE HONG KONG JAPANESE GENDARMERIE, WAS FOUND GUILTY OF THE MALTREATMENT OF A FORMER CAFE WISEMAN, LI KAM-MOON, AT WAICHOW BETWEEN MAY 25 AND AUGUST 5, 1945 AND SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS BY THE MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY MORNING.

THE COURT FOUND THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT PROVED THAT LI KAM-MOON HAD DIED THROUGH THE ILL-TREATMENT HE HAD RECEIVED FROM ACCUSED, ONLY 10 MINUTES WAS TAKEN TO REACH A VERDICT.

The court was comprised of fending Officer and H. Q. Land Forces was read in Court.

In one letter Lieut. Haggan applied for certain Japanese witness to be called and received the reply that the accused must submit a statement giving his reasons for requiring the witnesses. This as compiled with and a reply received from H. Q. Land Forces stated that the General Officer Commanding had considered the request but felt that witnesses had not sufficient evidence to give and that it did not warrant a further delay of the trial.

Although the report has not been officially confirmed many universities in China are said to be already drawing up a list of their candidates who may be future leaders of the country.—Reuter.

HOUSING REPORT ISSUED

(Continued from Page 1)

PROPERTY DAMAGE

The survey of residential property damaged and destroyed reveals the following figures:

European type: 310 damaged;

1,802 destroyed, total of 2,118.

Chinese type: 162 damaged;

569 destroyed, a total of 731.

Tenement houses: 8,217 damaged;

8,039 destroyed, a total of 16,256.

On the basis of this figures, it is computed that 160,000 Chinese have been displaced and approximately 7,000 European.

The cost of reconstruction, based on rates ruling during the first six months of reoccupation, is estimated at \$56,000,000 for repairs, and \$131,000,000 for reconstruction. Pre-war costs would have been of the order of \$11,000,000 and \$26,000,000.

The Committee expressed the view that the final cost will probably lie somewhere between the two figures. They point out also that the estimates cover merely the cost of sufficient work to bring the buildings to a state capable of occupation, not to bring them back to pre-war standards.

THE SHORTAGE

The Committee's conclusions after an exhaustive survey are as follows:

(i) The shortage of accommodation of all kinds grows more acute every day with the steady increase in the population of the Colony.

(ii) The greatest shortage is in residential accommodation of the non-Chinese type.

(iii) Residential property housing about 7,000 of the 10,000 non-Chinese civilians who are expected to be here by the end of this year has been damaged or destroyed. An appreciable part of the remaining accommodation is now taken up in housing people who were not previously residents in the Colony.

(iv) Some 160,000 Chinese have been displaced by war damage and others by requisitioning and with rapidly increasing population the congestion is becoming worse.

(v) Accommodation for the Services has also been materially reduced below the requirements.

(vi) There is little prospect of adequate new buildings being erected to meet Service requirements within the twelve month period considered by the Committee, but there may be some improvement in the situation due to the erection of huts.

(vii) Requisitioning by the Services is therefore necessary, de-requisitioning, being merely a change in status of persons housed, will not in itself produce additional accommodation.

(viii) Unless much rebuilding is done soon, the accommodation problem will become critical for all sections of the community.

CHINESE NAVY

San Diego, May 14.
Escorted by the United States repair ship, Maumee, eight Chinese naval vessels arrived here from the east en route to Shanghai.

A delegation of several hundred Chinaman Americans greeted them. The ships were formerly United States navy vessels which had been transferred to China.—Associated Press.

WAR CRIMES

Shanghai, May 14.
A Chinese war crimes investigation committee today blamed Japan for the deaths of an estimated 20,000,000 Chinese during eight years of war.

The committee is making a survey for the Ministry of War and the Executive Yuan. They said the deaths occurred as a result of actual warfare and atrocities.

The committee also reported 200,000,000 other Chinese, nearly half of China's entire population, "suffered directly through Japanese actions."—Associated Press.

China's "Atom" Students

Shanghai, May 14.
China has picked five of her brightest science students to proceed to the United States to take up the study of atomic energy.

They were the most successful among a large group of candidates from all parts of the country who sat for a special examination in the University of Szechuan in the provincial capital of Chengtu, conducted by the Ministry of Education.

The students, it is learned, will spend two years in the States in the laboratories, learning everything that can be learned about atomic energy.

Another interesting report from the States says that the State Department will select about 25 students from a number of countries, including China, for a two-year post-graduate course in cultural and sociological studies.

Although the report has not been officially confirmed many universities in China are said to be already drawing up a list of their candidates who may be future leaders of the country.—Reuter.

REPATRIATION NOTICE NO. 71

S.S. "SALWEEN" is expected to leave for the UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE on the 16th May, 1946.

The undermentioned are listed for embarkation:

Messrs. W. C. Bovard, Drury, N. B. Fraser, O. Guttinger, T. J. B. McIntyre, D. MacKenzie, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Naef, Mrs. K. M. Naef, Mrs. J. Y. Naef, Mr. Shrub, Mrs. J. P. Sorby, Lt. E. N. Van Der Stok, Mrs. E. Van Der Stok, Mrs. H. Van Der Stok, Mr. & Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Tan Boey Leon, Mrs. Tan Kong Wah, Mr. Lim Kee Neo, Miss Tak Keng Chui, Mr. Tak Keng Chui, Mr. Wilson Chong Yih Shing, Mr. Tean Kan Dat, Mrs. Ching Ying, Mrs. Wong Siew Ying, Mr. Chuck Tai Fun, Mr. Ho Ng Seng, Miss C. Ho, Mr. Ong Keat Soo, Mrs. Tan Lin Boon, Mr. Lim Kit, Mrs. Lim Tsak-Sze Meo, Mrs. Tan Kee Oo, Miss Lim Kee Po Peng, Mr. Kok Yee Seng, Mr. Chang Beng Lee, Mrs. Chang Sun, Mr. Chang Khin Cheek, Miss Chang Yeok Kheng, Mr. Cheng Hong Lee, Miss Cheng Hawang Chan Yuen, Mr. Peh Giam Hong, Mrs. Peh Sut Keow, Mrs. Peh Suat Neoh, Miss Peh Keng Kheng, Mr. Cheng Lim Hock Khoon, Mr. Chang Chung Sen, Mrs. Wang Chang Yick, Mr. Yap Yin, Mr. Tan Beng Song, Mrs. Low Si Luan, Mrs. Tan Hong Gek, Miss Tan Hwa Yong, Mr. Wong Wing Ming, Miss Wong Ying Eng, Miss Wong Ying Leng, Mrs. Wong Twing Leong, Mr. Wong Ying Hong, Mrs. Wong Ying Kiong, Miss Wong Ying Soon, Mrs. Chen Chee Cheng, Miss Wong Soh Hwa, Mr. Khor Suan Siu, Mrs. Mak Fung Hing, Miss Khor Yue Wah, Mr. Khor Yat Woon, Mr. Chan Kwok On, Mrs. Chan Kwok On, Miss Chan Kwok On, Pte. Chin Yew Ping, Mrs. Chin Yew Ping, Mr. Lie Lan Koen, Mr. Chan Mun Tho, Mrs. Chan Mun Tho, Miss Chan Man, Mr. Chui Wong, Mrs. Chui Wong, Mr. & Mrs. Maung Kyaw Zan, Mr. Lan Yiu, Mr. Liu Shing, Mrs. Liu Shing, Pte. O. F. Cocion, Spt. Lubbeck, Mr. Lam How Chong, Mr. Lam Cheong Kee, Mr. Lam Chun Kee and Mr. Lam Khun Kee.

HONGKONG passengers will assemble at Queen's Pier at 1.00 p.m. on Thursday, May 16th, 1946, and KOWLOON passengers will assemble at Naval Landing Base (between Star Ferry and Kowloon Godown Wharves) at 1.30 p.m. to await Embarkation Officer.

Passengers must NOT board the vessel without first obtaining their embarkation cards, which will be issued at assembly points.

M. A. CLINTON, Major R.E.

Civil Repatriation Office.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1946.

NOTICE

Meals in Requisitioned Hotels

With effect from 16th May, the Government will cease to be responsible for the provision of meals in the Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have accepted responsibility for furnishing reasonably adequate meals at the rates given below.

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KNOCK THE HEAT OUT OF THE THEATRE!
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

THE GREAT ROMANCE OF TWO WHO TEMPTED FATE... WHO DARED TO LOVE AMID THE FLAMES OF WAR!

It took courage to do what these two did... Courage to live and to risk life to help in each other's armistice.

I am yours, Brian.

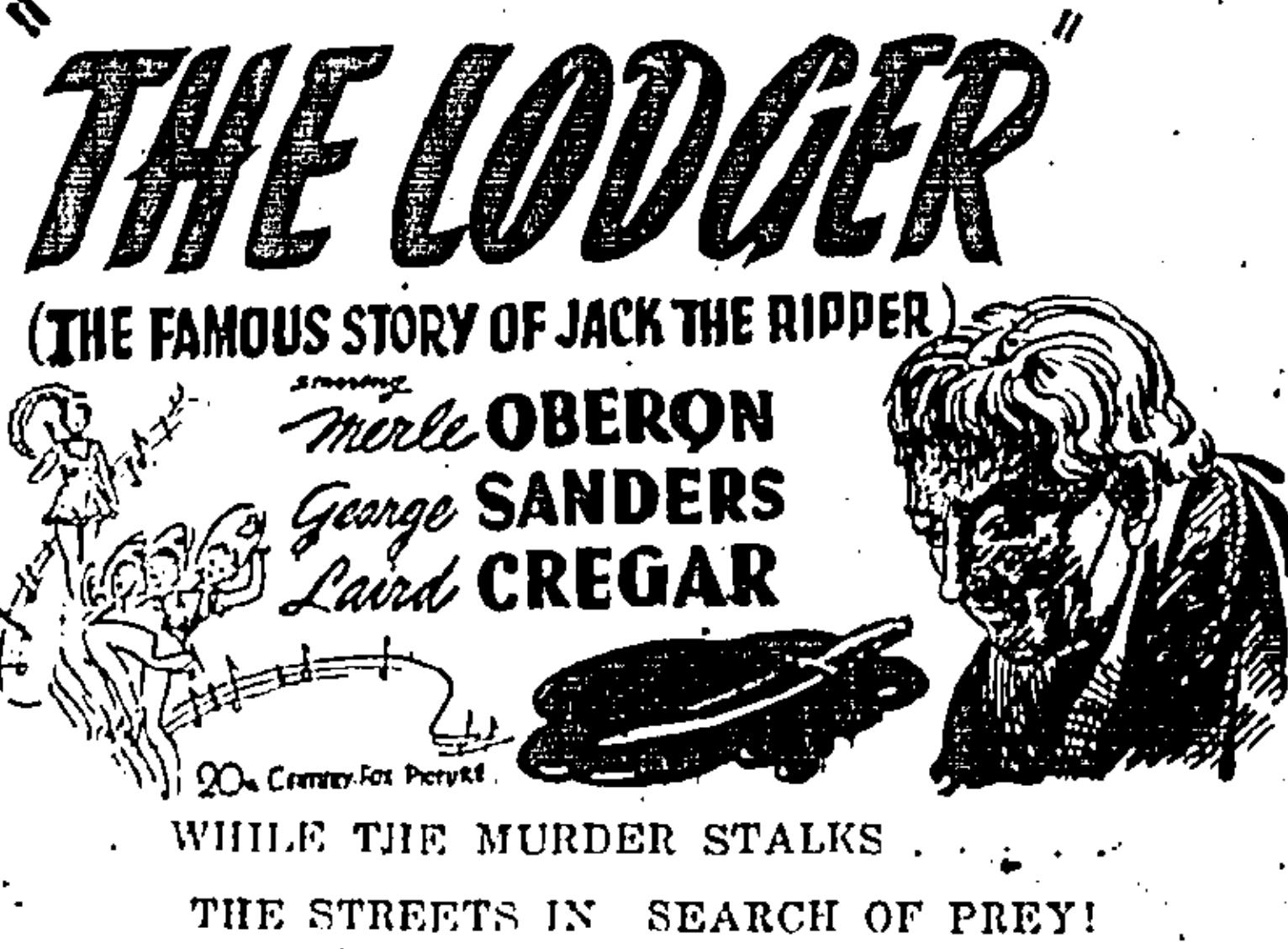
Merle Oberon. Brian Aherne

FIRST COMES COURAGE

CARL ESMOND - ISOBEL ELSON - ERIC ROLF
Produced by ROBERT ZEMMERMAYER and Directed by DON HASKIN
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

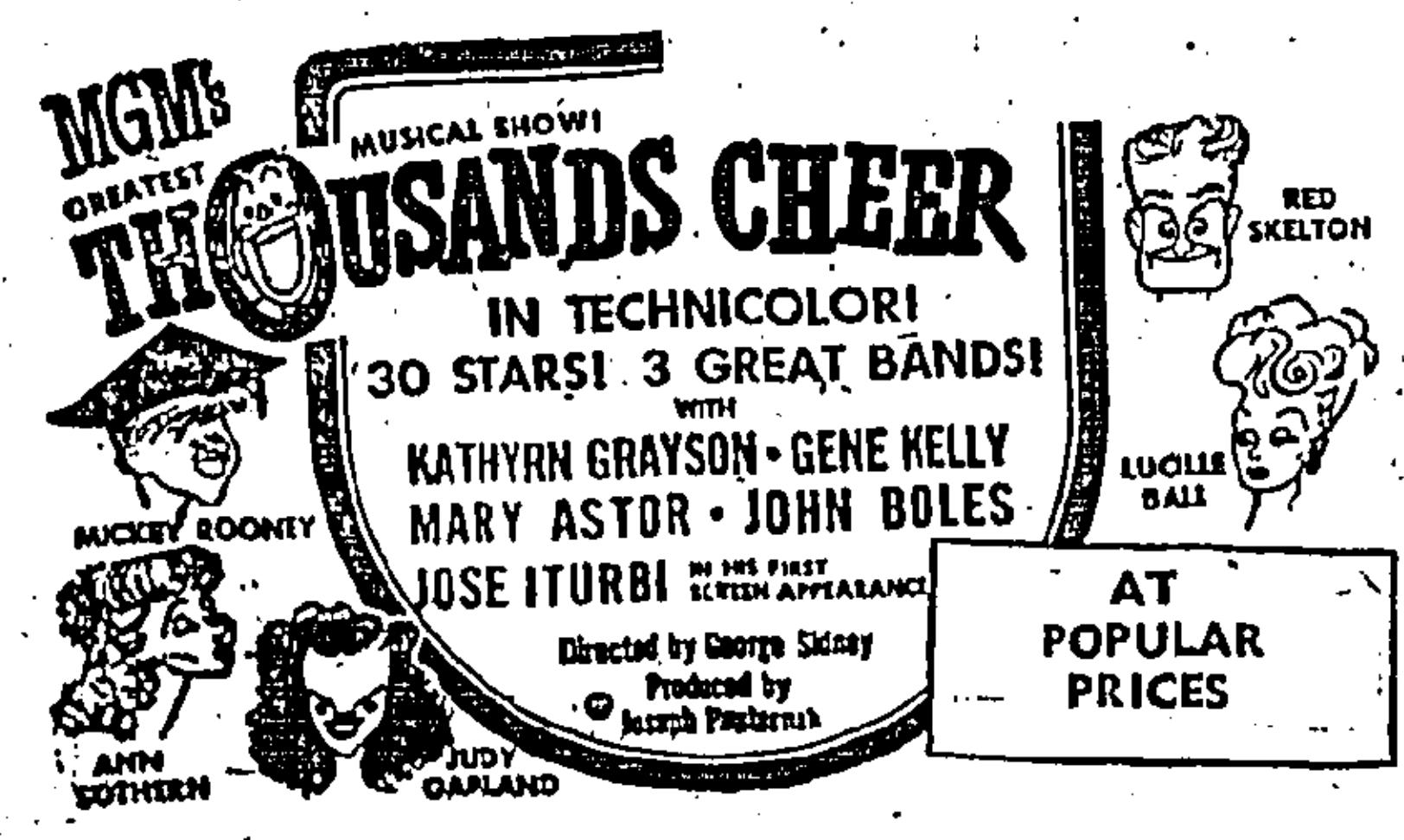


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AND SHOCKED THE WORLD!



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"BATHING BEAUTY"



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ROSALIND RUSSELL - FRED MacMURRAY
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"FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

Next Attraction **"THE THREE CABALLERO"**

Nazi Admiral Says:-

Pearl Harbour Was A Surprise To Germany

NUERNBERG, MAY 14. THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOUR CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO THE GERMAN NAVY, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HERE WAS TOLD YESTERDAY.

THE TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN BY ADMIRAL WAGNER, DEFENSE WITNESS, IN AN EFFORT TO SHOW THE REICH HIGH COMMAND HAD NO PLANS OR CONFERENCES WITH THE JAPANESE PRIOR TO DEC. 7, 1941, WITH A VIEW TO EVENTUAL WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Admiral Wagner maintained that Admiral Erich Raeder, then Commander-in-Chief, stressed all Naval measures to be examined very closely regarding the United States, to prevent incidents.

In the summer of 1941, he even ordered submarines withdrawn from American waters, Wagner claimed.

Wagner also asserted that in 1940 and 1941 the other navy chief on trial, Admiral Raeder, talked emphatically against war with Russia.

"He also felt the United States fleet was very strong and we could not fight the United States and Britain simultaneously," Wagner added.

Under cross-examination by British prosecutor on the torpedoing of neutral ships, Wagner declared there were "political reasons" for attacking Norwegian, Danish and other small nations cargo vessels.

The prosecution contended that the navy files proved that Germany was deceiving neutrals "with a public disclaimer that some sinking were definitely established as U-boat attacks."

This is essentially applied to the sinking of three Norwegian and six Danish ships early in the war.

A charge that a young German naval lieutenant was lured into testifying against Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, former naval C-in-C, in the belief that it would save the lives of three of his comrades, was laid before the tribunal.

Killing Survivors

Admiral Wagner said that Lieutenant Peter Josef Helsig, who testified on behalf of the prosecution early in the trial, had declared that allied interrogators told him his testimony could save other naval men, and would not be used as evidence against Doenitz.

In his testimony for the prosecution, Helsig accused Doenitz of issuing statements to naval officers which were construed as advocating the willful extermination of torpedoed survivors. — Associated Press.

British Strength

NUERNBERG, May 14. Rear-Admiral Gerhard Wagner, the former Chief-of-Staff of U-Boat commanders, told the War Crimes court today that the strength of the Royal Navy at the outbreak of war was "greatly superior to that of the German Navy."

"The British Fleet's superiority cannot be expressed in figures," he said, "and a war with Britain appeared absolutely impossible."

"No plan for war existed before its outbreak," he added.

In the witness box to give evidence for ex-Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the former Naval Commander-in-Chief, Wagner supported the contention of his former chief that the German Navy was not ready for war in 1939 and had "only a handful of submarines" ready for the sea.

Brazilian Bases

During his evidence, Wagner stated that early in the war the German Navy Command received information that U-boats were being attacked by aircraft when they were in such a position as to make it impossible for the planes to have come from anywhere else but Brazil. He added that later the Nazis learned that Brazil was giving bases to the United States.

In cross-examination, Wagner admitted that large neutrals like Russia, United States, Japan and Spain were exempted from the "sink on sight" order, but he said that since all military actions are determined on political basis "the Germans were prepared to terrorize the small neutrals but were taking no risks with the big ones." — Reuter.

SPINSTERS AT COMMONS

London, May 14. Spinsters from all over Great Britain, who yesterday presented a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, for pensions at the age of 65, appeared today in the lobby of the House of Commons to back up their proposal.

They were representatives of the National Spinster Pension Association and they interviewed several Members of Parliament in search of sympathetic support. — Reuter.

Mr. Hoover Wants More From Britain

Washington, May 14. Mr. Herbert Hoover today directly rejected the idea of restoring rationing in the United States when he declared at a press conference: "You are going to get more food from the United States by voluntary than compulsory means."

Just back from a 35,000 miles trip to 22 famine threatened countries with a report which he had delivered to President Truman, Mr. Hoover reiterated his suggestion that Britain should divert a further 300,000 tons of wheat from her "pipeline" supplies because he had received no assurance from the British Government that they would take such steps.

Mr. Hoover's report, issued with the full approval of President Truman, said a deficit of 600,000 tons of wheat must be expected between May 1 and September 30.

The total requirements were 14,484,000 tons and "probable supplies" over the same period amounted to only 10,897,000 tons.

Stressing, "if mass starvation is to be prevented, it will require a constant effort," Mr. Hoover added: "We are confident that until the end of August a further vigorous conservation in surplus countries is needed, mainly in meat and fats, so that with a more energetic co-operation between nations the remaining deficit will be largely overcome."

Mr. Hoover refused to draw on the subject of supplies of food from Russia, but he commented, before closing the conference: "We are going to have a breathing spell around Sept. 1." — Reuter.

WINDSORS AT NICE CEREMONY

Paris, May 14. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are expected to attend the unveiling of a statue to Queen Victoria, the Duke's grandmother, at Nice on May 24, the anniversary of her birthday.

The ceremony will be Franco-British, with four British destroyers in the background and the British Ambassador to France, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper attending.

The statue was removed by the Germans during the war and is now to be restored in the garden of the Hotel Regina. — Reuter.

HONOUR FOR VANSITTART

Paris, May 14. Lord Vansittart, former Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the British Foreign Secretary, was today elected Associate Member of the French Academy of Political and Moral Sciences in succession to the late President Roosevelt.

Western Union, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was also elected to the Academy, in succession to the Polish historian, Marcel Handelsman. — Reuter.

Washingon Diplomats At Loggerheads

Washington, May 14.

The widening split within the State Department may vitally affect American foreign policy on almost every major outstanding issue. This is one of the main problems which will confront Secretary of State James Byrnes on his return from Paris. One resignation has already resulted and speculation is rife among departmental insiders that others will either follow or there will be important reassessments later this year.

First to resign was Colonel Alfred McCormack, who quit as organizer of the Central American Intelligence Unit because he contended, plans were wrecked by opposition within the department. Speculation as to possible future resignations revolves chiefly around Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary Will Clayton and McCormack's successor, William E. Langer.

The struggle appears to be an out-growth of the traditional fight between the foreign service officers (career men) and comparative newcomers to the field of diplomacy. Career men maintain that they must control all aspects of American relations with a foreign country in order to make certain a policy is well developed and consistent.

Forward Policy

Non-professionals, including lawyers and economists, assert the United States must develop a more forward-looking foreign policy than diplomats supply, and that if the United States does not put over a workable

peace, no other nation will, and for this reason, it should try sincerely to develop every possible way of getting along with Russia.

Career men have advocated a firm stand against any Russian move for expansion into Western Europe. Acheson, Clayton and Langer are among the department's non-professionals. — Associated Press.

BRITISH ADMIRAL AT HARVARD

London, May 14.

Rear-Admiral Sir Gordon Taylor, President of the Royal Society of Medicine and distinguished British Admiral Surgeon, will leave by air tomorrow for the United States to take the chair of Surgery at Harvard University.

Sir Gordon will deliver the parchment of honorary fellowship of the Royal Society of Medicine to Colonel W. S. Middleton, Dean of the Wisconsin University Medical School.

He will also visit Canada to present a similar parchment to Colonel G. C. Montgomery, Mc-

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this wildcat meets
her match in the
boldest buccaneer
that ever roamed
the seven seas!

They were representatives
of the National Spinster
Pension Association and they
interviewed several Members
of Parliament in search of
sympathetic support. — Reuter.

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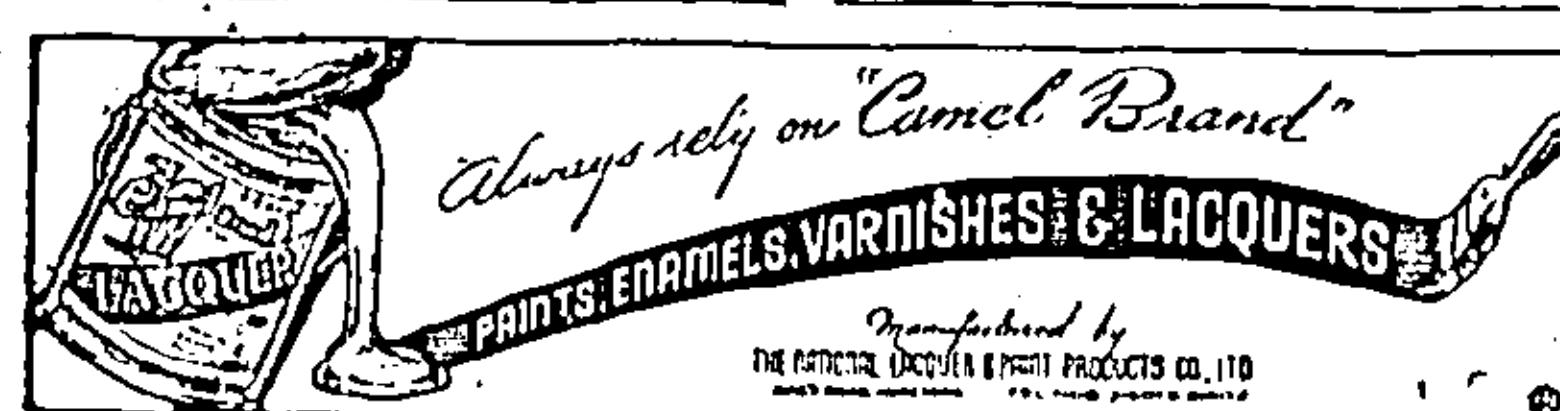
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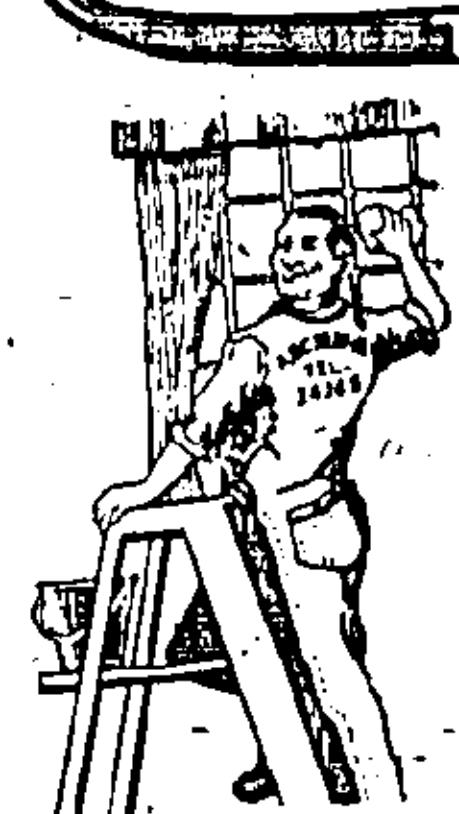
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INSURING U.S. EXPORTERS

Washington, May 14.
A Bill to establish a \$100,-
000,000 insurance division of
the Export and Import Bank in
order to insure American ex-
porters against the risk of non-
payment of foreign customers
has been prepared by Senators
Pepper of Florida, and Murray,
of Montana, both democrats.

Papper said the "measure
would not provide a subsidy for
American exporters. The fun-
damental of the contemplated
system is that premium incomes
shall be sufficient to defray the
costs of the system's operation
and any loss incurred. Other
nations have for years provided
export credit insurance for
their trade.—Associated Press.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—S.S. Iraq Victory
from Shanghai. S.S. Taos from
Kure. S.S. Oradel. S.S. Bengal
from Singapore and S.S. Blauet
from Shanghai.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—M.F.A. War Bharata
from Singapore. H.S. Karoo from
Kure and U.S.S. Orleek.

Morrow:—U.S.S. Adm. H.M.S.
Pheasant from Pratas and S.S.
Scapool from Seattle.

Departures

Yesterday:—H.M.S. Oceanway
for Singapore. S.S. E Sang for
Shanghai. S.S. Brockley Moor
for Singapore.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—nil.
Tomorrow:—S.S. Samphill for
Mike and H.M.S. Whimberl with
H.D.M.L. 1082 to Hainan.

Silk Prices May Go Lower

NEW YORK, MAY 14.
EASTERN UNITED STATES SILK MANUFACTURERS EXPECT COMPETITION OF JAPANESE, CHINESE AND ITALIAN SILK SOON TO FORCE PRICES LOWER IN THE AMERICAN AND OTHER WORLD MARKETS.

"EXPECT SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER PRICES OF RAW SILK AND FINISHED SILK ITEMS AS COMPARED WITH RECENT HIGHS," SAID THE MARKET ADVISORY SERVICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL BUREAU, A PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION. "THEY WILL CONTINUE, HOWEVER, SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE PRE-WAR PRICES. DEMAND FOR SILK ITEMS WILL EXPAND WITH A SHARP GAIN IN SUPPLY, AND ESPECIALLY WITH LOWER PRICES."

When the government agency, War Assets Corporation, sold 3,000 bales of surplus raw silk in February, buyers paid an average of about \$11.76 a pound. Hosiery manufacturers paid as high as \$22.25 a pound for fine quality silk.

The Journal of Commerce, a newspaper of business, reports some important silk buyers have stated they will pay at the most \$9 a pound for Japanese silk recently arrived in the United States a 2,600-bale ship now being tested at Hoboken, New Jersey. An executive of the U. S. Testing Company, which is grading the Japanese silk, estimated its value at about \$2,000,000, or the equivalent of \$6 a pound.

Price Ceilings

The Japanese silk, first of imports expected to be about 10,000 bales (of 133 pounds each) monthly, was imported by the government agency, United States Commercial Company. The silk will be sold within the next few weeks.

Manufacturers of women's stockings and other silk tex-

tiles were increasingly im-
patient for revision or removal
of price ceilings by the govern-
ment Office of Price Adminis-
tration. Retail price ceilings
on silk stockings were set dur-
ing the war at \$1.35 to \$1.65 a
pair, based on a pre-war price
of \$3.08 a pound for raw silk.

In order to make a profit on
stockings made from silk bought
at present prices manufacturers
say silk stockings would be
priced at nearly \$4 a pair at
retail.

Manufacturers of women's stockings and other silk tex-
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Stocking manufacturers did
not any sales of silk stockings
would be delayed until removal
or revision of controls over re-
tail sales prices. Price controls
were removed from raw silk in
January. Nevertheless, hosiery
manufacturers were reported
planning to make silk stockings
in anticipation of elimination
of government price controls.

Some manufacturers expected
silk stockings to be on sale by
the end of May.

More Shipments

Additional silk was reported
en route from Japan, China and
Italy. The Journal of Com-
merce said three large ship-
ments of Japanese silk, two
shipments of Chinese silk and
three shipments of Italian silk
were expected to be en route
to the United States shortly.

The first shipment of Italian
silk which arrived aboard the
steamship Notre Dame Victory
—783 bales weighing 54,612
kilograms—was consigned to
private manufacturers. Market
reports said 78 percent Italian
silk was offered at \$10.75 a
pound, 81 percent silk was
offered at \$11 a pound and 83
percent silk at \$11.25 a pound.

More than 600 bales (133
pounds per bale) of Chinese
silk was expected to arrive.

Chinese and Italian silk is
being imported by private silk
merchants. Japanese silk im-
ports are under government
control and will continue under
government control for some
time, it was understood.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Chances and Italian silk is
being imported by private silk
merchants. Japanese silk im-
ports are under government
control and will continue under
government control for some
time, it was understood.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Washington, May 14.
Railroad spokesmen today
asserted the lines will show a
deficit of \$345,000,000 this year
unless the Inter-State Com-
merce Commission approves a
25 percent increase in freight
rates.—Associated Press.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, May 13.
Individualized strength per-
sisted in the N.Y. Stock market
today although light selling pres-
sure put many leading issues on
the losing side.

Buying was again based partly
on earnings and dividends, split-
up possibilities and faint hopes
of labour adjustments. Dealings
were quiet throughout the session.

Transfers totalled 1,260,000

shares.

Dow Jones Averages ... \$76.92

30 Industrials ... 207.34

20 Rails ... 44.04

15 Utilities ... 43.06

Adams Express \$23, Alaska

Juniper \$8 1/2, American Can \$90 1/2

American Smelting \$68 1/2, Ameri-

cian Telephone \$104 1/2, American

Tobacco \$99, American Water-

works \$26, Anaconda Copper

\$47 1/2, Aviation Corporation \$11 1/2

Baldwin \$84 1/2, Barmal \$30 1/2

Bendix Aviation \$46 1/2, Bethlehem

Steel \$105 1/2, Boeing \$27 1/2, Borden

Co. \$56 1/2, Canadian Pacific \$18 1/2

J.I. Case \$47, Eastman Kodak

\$25 1/2, Electric Light & Power

\$27 1/2, General Electric \$46 1/2

General Motors \$73 1/2, Goodrich

\$50 1/2, Goodyear \$74 1/2, Homestake

Mining \$40 1/2, International Har-

vester \$90 1/2, International Paper

\$25 1/2, International Tel. & Tel.

\$24 1/2, Johns-Manville \$156 1/2

Kennecott Copper \$55 1/2, Mont-

gomery Ward \$100, National Dis-

tilers \$84 1/2, National Lead

New York Central RR \$26 1/2

Packard Motors \$10, Pan Ameri-

cain Airways \$20 1/2, Pennsylvania

RR \$21 1/2, Radio Corporation \$10

Real Silk \$30 1/2, Republic Steel

\$36 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco \$44 1/2

Schenley \$80 1/2, Sears Roebuck

\$47 1/2, Shell Oil \$39 1/2, Socony

\$61 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif \$56 1/2

Standard Oil of New Jersey \$75 1/2

Studebaker \$31 1/2, Union Bag

\$34 1/2, Union Carbide \$119 1/2

U.S. Rubber \$77 1/2, U.S. Steel \$85

Westinghouse \$36, Youngstown

Sheet & Tube \$76—Associated

Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, May 13.

Cotton prices—May \$27.34 bid,

July \$27.59, October \$27.75,

December \$27.78, March \$27.80,

(\$19.14) \$27.87, Middling Spot

\$28.16.

New Orleans Cotton—July

\$27.40 bid, October \$27.06, Decem-

ber \$27.70, March \$27.80.

Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.



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AND
NUTRITIOUS

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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1946.

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Tel. 18544

"WAR IS LEGAL" Jap. Defendants Ask For Dismissal Of Charges Tokyo War Trial Arguments

ATOM BOMB

New York, May 14. A joint announcement by the U.S. Army and Navy said that the United States has no more powerful atomic bomb than that dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, last year, a Washington despatch to the "New York Times" revealed today. This announcement answered charges abroad that the United States had developed a bomb with more devastating power.

"The bomb which will be used at Mikita for the forthcoming test is of the standard type or the same which was used at Nagasaki. It is the best type we have available," the announcement said. —Reuter.

HOUSING REPORT ISSUED

(Continued from Page 5)
restrictive legislation at the present time would increase the high cost of living and aggravate the existing tendency towards inflation.

(xv) The majority of properties were not undertaken repair or rebuilding work so long as costs of materials and labour remain high, unless Government assistance in the form of a subsidy is granted to them.

(xvi) Finance alone, without the immediate prospect of obtaining materials, would be insufficient. "Easy" money combined with lack of materials would push prices up and the tendency towards general inflation would become marked.

(xvii) The cost of reconstruction should be borne by the community as a whole and not only by the owners of damaged and destroyed property.

(xviii) In order to spread the cost over a period of years, any subsidy should be repaid out of taxation, but care must be taken that the cost does not fall on the poorer classes.

(xix) European type accommodation has suffered proportionately far more damage than Chinese type accommodation. A subsidy is advocated, but if the cost is to be borne by the community as a whole, great care must be exercised in the apportioning of the subsidy to avoid discrimination between the different classes of the population.

Recommendations

In view of the foregoing conclusions the Committee recommend—

(i) That adequate building materials be purchased and imported by Government without delay. The importation of transport and building materials of all descriptions is of paramount importance.

No time should be lost in acquiring as much as possible of the surplus stocks of the Australian and U.S. Forces in the Pacific, and the necessary financial facilities should be afforded.

All building materials imported into the Colony should be registered in a Government pool.

An adequately staffed Stores Department, with men experienced in buying and handling engineering and building construction stores, should be organised by Government.

The services of local firms should be enlisted for importation, storage, and distribution of materials.

Local production potential should be encouraged and utilised to the fullest extent.

Subsidies

(ii) That Government should decide on a policy to assist property-owners to provide the necessary housing accommodation. Assistance should be given, conditional reconstruction being completed within a specified period.

(n) by allocating materials from the above-mentioned Government pool to property-owners in such a way as to make available the largest number of dwellings as soon as possible, having regard to the interests of the community as a whole; and

TOKYO, MAY 14.
FIVE OF THE 28 JAPANESE DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY SOUGHT DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT CHARGING THEM WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR JAPAN'S POLICY OF AGGRESSION.

FORMER PREMIER BARON HICHIRO HIRANUMA AND FOUR OTHERS JOINED IN A NEW LEGAL MOVE CONTENDING THAT THE TRIAL BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ONE OF THE ALLIED NATIONS WHICH DEFEATED JAPAN DENIED THEM "A LEGAL, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL HEARING".

United States Army Captain W. G. Furness, who defended Homma in Manila, told the court in his opening argument on the motion that it was supplementary to a petition taken under advisement by the tribunal yesterday challenging its authority over crimes against peace and crimes against humanity.

Seeking to be free from the grave allied charges with Hirano (premier in 1939) were former foreign ministers Yosuke Matsuoka, Mamoru Shigenobu, Togo, who was minister at the start and again at the end of the war, and Yoshijiro Umezawa, ex-commander of the Kiangsi Kwangtung Army and also a surrender signer.

Not At War
They re-stated the contention by Ichiro Kiyose, chief Tojo defense counsel, that there was no basis in international law for the 36 counts of crimes against peace which charged the prisoners with planning and carrying out wars of aggression.

They sought dismissal of the counts charging violations in Manchuria on the grounds that the stated offenses were against the Mongolian People's Republic with which Japan was not at war. For the same reason they asked removal of specifications against allied nations during the periods prior to Pearl Harbour.

Five defendants also filed a motion for particulars asking for special times and places of the conspiracies of murder and aggression.

(vii) That Government should state its building and reconstruction policy without delay.

(ix) That a Senior Executive Officer be appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Governor with powers equivalent to those of a Minister of Reconstruction, whose sole duty it shall be to co-ordinate and direct the work of reconstruction and housing.

New York, May 14. The emergency food collection drive to obtain canned food for relief of starving millions abroad began today throughout the United States. The campaign will be organized in 16,000 cities with all collections turned over to U.N.R.R.A.—Associated Press.

Batting—Reese, Brooklyn, .411. Runs—Ryan, Boston, 21. Stolen bases—Holmes, Boston, 18.

Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 31. Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 8. Triples—Musial, 3.

Home runs—Mize, New York, 6. Stolen bases—Keiser, Brooklyn, 4.

Pitching—Lanier, St. Louis, won 4 lost none, average 1000.

Américan

Batting—Pesky, Boston, .394.

Runs—Pesky, 31.

Hits—Pesky, 43.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 12.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 4.

Home runs—Dumaggio, New York, 6.

Stolen bases—Case, Cleveland, 5.

Pitching—Harris, Boston, won 6 lost none, average 1000.

Associated Press.

Major League leaders:

National

Batting—Reese, Brooklyn, .411.

Runs—Ryan, Boston, 21.

Stolen bases—Holmes, Boston, 18.

Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 31.

Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 8.

Triples—Musial, 3.

Home runs—Mize, New York, 6.

Stolen bases—Keiser, Brooklyn, 4.

Pitching—Lanier, St. Louis, won 4 lost none, average 1000.

Associated Press.

Score: R. H. E.

Boston ... 3 3 0

New York ... 1 3 3

Chicago ... 1 7 1

Detroit ... 4 8 0

First game: Washington ... 4 9 1

Philadelphia ... 6 11 1

Second game: Washington ... 3 10 1

Philadelphia ... 1 4 0

First game: St. Louis ... 3 0 2

Cleveland ... 4 9 0

Second game: St. Louis ... 9 12 1

Cleveland ... 3 0 2

In the National League Chicago beat Pittsburgh 3 to 1.

Augie Galan and Ed Stevens smashed out home runs to lead Brooklyn to a 13 to 4 victory over Philadelphia with Lombardi pitching for the Dodgers.

Cincinnati took both ends of a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals, the Reds winning the first game 4 to 2 in 10 innings.

Sohoni relieved Bannerjee and though pitching an occasional short ball failed to induce Gregory to bring off his favourite hook shot and get caught at deep square leg.

Nayudu could not strike such a good length as in the first Innings.

Gregory swept him to leg boundary, sending up 60 and Fishlock twice cracked full tosses for four.

The batsmen were now gaining the upper hand and only good work by Gul Mohamed, who cut off a number of certain looking fours, kept the run-getting down.

Fishlock was very severe on Mankad's left-arm slams and was the first to reach 60—in 76 minutes.

Gregory sent up the hundred as Sarwate went on. The new bowler's first over yielded 14 runs.

Gregory followed with his 60 five minutes later and Surrey were making a good recovery.

Good Recovery

Fishlock changed balls and showed the new one to his liking by taking two fours off Hazare, one a powerful on drive and the other a fine cover drive. The England batsmen were now showing their ability.

The Indians' first success came at 144 when Merchant held a powerful drive by Fishlock at mid-off. Merchant hit his hand slightly in bringing off the catch. Fishlock batted 105 minutes, his 12 fours in a very fine innings and made an aggregate for the match of 145.

Steady Batting

Mankad slipped when trying to stop a ball and fell heavily on the left elbow. He left the field for a massage but except for a slight jar the injury was not serious.

Gregory and Squires batted steadily for the final 25 minutes.

Shinde, holding substitute for Mankad, at square leg nearly brought off a difficult catch from Squires.

At the close of play, the Surrey total was 172 for one and they were still 147 behind. Gregory was 70 not out. Fishlock 53. Squires 1 not out. About 5,000 spectators watched the day's cricket. Saturday's gate receipts were £897.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

London, May 14. India's cricket team defeated Surrey at the Oval by nine wickets in their three-day match which ended today. With their overnight score at 172 for one wicket, Surrey batted all the morning in their follow-on second innings and were all out for 389 just before lunch. This, with their first-innings of 185, put them only 80 runs ahead of India's first-innings total of 464.—Reuter.

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